SHIPHERD'S STORY.

THE DEVELOPMENTS OF YESTERDAY.

Collector Robertson, of the New York Custom House, Gots a Fee and Is Retained as Counsel-Senator Blair's Connection With the Claim

The examination of Mr. Shipherd was resumed yesterday morning before the Committee on For-eign Affairs of the House. He produced a cory of the lotter to the President, dated April 28, 1881, which was alluded to in his testimony Tuesday, and in which he opened negotiations upon the subject of the Peruvian Company. The letter was read by the chairman. In this letter Mr. was read by the chairman. In this letter Mr. Shipherd states that the interests of his clients in Peru are so great as to entitle them to consideration in the discussion of any plans affecting the future of the prostrate republic. He further states that the purpose of this note is that a decision on the appointments of Ministers to Chill and Peru shall be reserved until the facts relative to the interest of the converse, shall have been laid. to the claims of the company shall have been laid before the President. Mr. Shipherd stated that he had not yet found the letter of May 21, but had written to his son to make a copy and send to him, and he expected to lay it before the committee in a few days. The chairman announced that the committee would in turn ask such questions as they might desire touching the matters under dis-

SHIPHERD'S OPINION OF HURLBUT. Representative Easson asked if witness know any instance in which Mr. Huribut's official action had been purchased. Mr. Shipherd replied that in the statement he had made Tuesday he spoke from his knowledge of events that occurred many years ago, and which came under his notice at the time, and from which he had formed his opinion of General Hurbut. In connection with this spinion, and in further reply to the inquiry, he called attention to a decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Clark against the United States, in which it was shown that General Burlbut, while in the service of the United States at New Orleans, accepted a bribe.

Representative Kasson then asked if in all his (witness) correspondence with General Huribut the latter ever intimated that he desired to have an interest in the Peruvian claim?

Answer—No, sir; he never did.

an interest in the Peruvian claim?

Answer—No, sir; he never did.

QUESTIONS THE WIYNESS DECLINED TO ANSWER.

Witness stated, in further reply, that no officer of the United States in the diplomatic service or othewise ever expressed any desire or listened to any proposals for an interest in the claim of the Peruvian Company. Witness was then asked by Répresentative Kasson who now holds the Landreau claim, and replied: "It is now hold by Americans, but I could not, without violating private confidences, disclose the names of the parties." The legal name of his (Shipherd's) company, witness stated, in further reply, is the Peruvian Company, incorporated under the laws of Georgia in 1870, and every share of the stock is held in this country. Witness declined to state how much has been paid in for stock or from what parties the claim was purchased, or whether the original parties were paid for their claim in stock of the new company, or whether the company has ever taken pess sain of any property in Peru, or whether they have a resident agent in Peru, Witness stated that the company have notified Peru of their claim, but have never received any reply or acknowledgment of the claim. The Peruvian con upuny has never had any official correspondence with the Peruvian government. Whatever advices the company has received have been received irom private sou cas. Representative Kasson explained the object of his inquiries to be the discovery whether the aliegation on which the investigation is based, that the Peruvian company was a purely speculative enterprise, dependent for its success untirely upon the intervention of this Government, is a true one, or whether the claim of the company is a solid one, and its business such as American citizens have a perfect right to engage in.

MR. Shipherd then went into a long explanation

anch as American citizens have a perfect right to stigage in.

NR. Shipherd then went into a long explanation of his connection with the Peruvian Company, which began in March, 1881, when he became counsel for his cilents, who had purchased this claim. Witness recognized the magnitude of the interests involved in the claim, and opened negotiations with Governor Boutwell with a view to securing his sid as counsel upon all matters affecting international questions. Governor Boutwell examined the papers, and after three weeks called upon witness and stated that the claim was good, and that he was prepared to lay it before the President. Several conferences cissued as 16 what counsel should be employed, but at no line was anything said in favor of employing any man on account of his official station or relations. Witness discussed with Governor Boutwell the question of remewing through the Secretary of State the negotiations which had been begun with the Executive (who has since been disabled), and suggested that

A SENATOR OF THE UNITED STATES tary of State, would be note as contest to secure an advantageous consideration of the case on its morits. "I had authorized steps to be taken, and there was a chain of steps taken, the result of which would bring me into conference with this Senator. I disclosed to Mr. Boutwell frankly this pending negotiation, and he said: "I think it might be Just as well, perhaps better, to pursue that course. I am at your service in the premises whenever you think I can act with advantage, but may advice would be that the initial overture should be made by some personal friend of the Secretary. He is necessarily exceedingly pressed with official and personal duties, and whether he would give the matter attention at all or not may depend very much upon his courtesy to a personal friend. Upon that advice the interview in due course came about.

THE INTERVIEW WITH THE SENATOR. THE INTERVIEW WITH THE SENATOR.

"It lasted about four hours and a half, and was conflued exclusively to a direussion of the merits of this title as a title. It was at my office in New York. Toward the close of the interview I asked the Senator if he was willing to accept a retainer as commel. He responded almost with vehemence: 'No, sir: under no conceivable circumstances. It is possible that some form of this case may come, before Congress, and you need no suggestion from me that, however innocent the introduced under such circumstances. But I do not need to be retained. The grandes: opportunity that was t n., it would be imposible for me to be counsel under such circumstances. But I do not need to be rotained. The grandest opportunity that was ever afforded to a nation in the history of the world is open to the United States through such a combination of facts as now exist and as you have disclosed. The Secretary of State and the President, when he recovers that him be was hopeful of his recovery, will not require urging to see what an opportunity for civilization, for commerce, for the practical extension of our territory (apart from all political embinations) is open here. He summed it up by saying: 'This amounts to the commercial

ANNEXATION OF SOUTH AMERICA.

All this will appear on the mere facts. You will

ANNEXATION OF SOUTH AMERICA.

All this will appear on the mere facts. You will need no political influence; you will need no triging; you will need no counsel. It is merely necessary that the facts should be clearly laid be fore the Executive. Toward the close of the interview the Senator, having freshly assured methal his judgment as to the interview the Month of the Month of the facts of the whole United States in this case (it was thus he phrases it would impose upon him as a Senator the efficial duty of forwarding a legal inquiry into the validity of this claim, and of engaging the senator in the validity of this claim, and of engaging the a validity of this claim, and of engaging the eculive to take such proper action in the prem-s as might some expedient, said that he would glad to have me meet the Secretary of State; the was on his way to Washington (having

IThis parenthetical remark was accompanied with a cunning leer and that, soon after his arrival, he would ascertain whether the Secretary's duties were such, and whether his engagements were such that it would be possible for him to take up the consideration of this case at that time. If so, he would advise me, and if I received from him to take the consideration to the consideration him to take the consideration to the consideration him to take the consideration him to the consideration him he would advise me, and if I received from him an invitation to coule to Washington I might rely on the interview having been arrange for. Some days later I received from ine eliber a telegram or a note, the substance of which simply was a bidding to come to Washington. I came. I met him, and was by him conducted to the Secretary's, where the interview of which I have given an account took place. Collaterally, I had been a short time prior to that time initioning some negotiations to retain other counsel; but I think I have given an account of all the professional arrangements that were concluded up to that time. Of the others I will give due and o intata later time. In reply to a question as on the control of the others I will give due and o intata later time. In reply to a question as a control of the others I will give due and o intata later time.

THE GEORGIA CHARTER,
which was granted in 1876, came into possession
of the company, the wincess stated that it seeming expedient to him that the company should
have a special charter connething more than the
sear-room which it could have under the general
law be had early bigun to make inquiries about
special charters, and had, he might say, stumbled
upon this one. It had been brought to his stiention in the course of his correspondence by an attorney of Georgia, formerly a member of the
State Legislature. It had been originally
drawn by Mr. Duff Green, who had prepared
it with reference to a compendentive scheme for
building reitrads, canals, and other public
works all through the Southwest. Mr. Green's intention had been to have very extensive European
conjections, and to do business more or less
ingely abroad; and he had, therefore, a special
clause inserted riving authority to the company
to do husiness in all parts of the world. These
factores of the charter scemed particularly fortunite for the use of

Mr. Green had died after the initial organization, without going far with his plans, and the charter then belonged to his legal representatives. For reasons purely professional the witness had determined to procure this charter. It contained the extraordinary provision authorising the Company to citale oranches within or without the State of Georgia, in Europe or elsewhere. Each orange could exercise independently all the powers of the original copyoration. He had there are nurchased the original charter, which was in the name of "The Contractors' Amocia-THE PERUVIAN COMPANY.

tion." In order to resource from this company a charter to the Perrysian Company. Its charmer threefer was mucely a certificate from the Contractor Association. The Perrysian Company was nothing more than one of the terminion worthwared under the Googra charter. The legal seat of the Perrysian Company was at the city of New York. The organization had been perfected under the professional silvies of Hour tenut Look, formerly a member of the Monor.

To an inquiry me to what the eliment meant by aging Tuesday that he had been castimosed to be careful about needstoring users of semilion of Congress, he explained that this was advise which he had received from his e-count, and that no with inhimation had been given to him by any member of the committee or by any members of the committee or by any members of the

Congress. In commentative way way meaning to Congress.

Mr. Kassop remarked for himself and fire the committee that whenever the name of a member of the House of Representatives was recessary to be mentioned in the marker for was at perfect liberty to revention it.

The witness said that he had not intended to make any reservations with regard to members of the House, nor would be when summended before a Senste committee, make any reservation with regard to acts of Senstors.

The witness in the course of his further examination produced a letter written by Jim to tieneral Kilpatrick, Minister to Chill, as follows:

PRIABLE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE SHIPWERD'S LETTER.

RELATIONS OF SENATOR BLAIR

with the Peruvian Company, the witness said: "I think I should say what would complete the history of that Senator's relations to the case, massimuch as there is more or less interest in thost relations. I have stated that he declined a relating, and I have stated the reason that he gave. At a subsequent date, weeks afterward, and after what he told me was a very careful consultation with many emisent friends of his to and out of Congress, he being advised that the chances of this interest ever coming before tongenss were infinitely remote, and being advised, as he told me, by the Secretary of State that under no circumstances would this case ever come before Congress, as it would be disposed of in the State Department—on that view and on that advice given by the Secretary of State he concurred in what members of the Senate said also members of the House had suggested to him, and did accept a retainer. Under that retainer

HE PERFORMED PROPESSIONAL SERVICES

that I never saw him to know him; that I never sent him a verbal message, and that these two letters represent the simple totality of all that ever between us. Casson—As to Mr. Adams, you have already tified that no suggestion or proposition for a per nai interest in the matter was brought to his con leration.

sideration.

The Witness—Not at all.

Mr. Kosson—As to Mr. Hurlbut, you have testified that your proposition was never accepted by him, and that he recyr wsked to be interested directly or indirectly in this claim.

The Witness—That is the truth.

Mr. Kosson—And your letter to him of June 2 is the entire correspondence between you on that subject?

The Witness-Yes; and for that I alone am re-

The Witness—Yes; and for that I alone am responsible.

Mr. Kasson—You further testify that no other diplomatic representative of the United States in any other country has had any correspondence with you on this subject?

The Witness—I do.

Mr. Kasson—Do you also testify that no official of the executive department at Washington or elsewhere solicited an interest in this claim, received an interest in this claim, received an interest in this claim, received an interest in this claim, or had a proposition from you to be interested in it?

The Witness—My answer to that is that no official of the United States Government (broadening that definition so as to include all members of Congress, and, so far as I know, all persons holding a position of trust under the United States Government, here or elsewhere, in any form) has had any personal relation with this company from which he could derive any pecuniary advantage whatever, except one person who holds an office through which (so far as I know) he never could which he could derive any pecuniary asymmetric stratever, except one person who holds an office brough which (so far as I know) he never could by any possibility, by any official action of his, inluence this claim. He was retained as counsel, se being a counselor at law, and he received a retainer as such counsel for legal services only. That gentleman is the collector of customs at New Vocab

That gentleman is the conector of customs at New York.

Mr. Kasson—Give his full name.

The Witness—William H. Robertson.

Mr. Kasson—With that reservation, you answer completely and absolutely touching any personal interest in this claim on the part of members of the Government at home or shroad?

The Witness—I do, with the reservation simply that if any person interested in this company holds a Government office the fact has not been brought to my knowledge, and I therefore am not responsible for any negotiation with him in regard to his beling an officer of the Government.

The committee then adjourned until Thursday morning.

New York, March 22.—Collector Robertson, on being interviewed with regard to the statement made about him by Mr. Shipherd before the For-eign Affairs Committee to-day, said: "I do not wish to make any statement, one way or the other, until I have seen the full report of the proceed-ings."

H. AMEL, of Havana, Cuba, is at the Metropol

BARON LE GRANGE, of Paris, France, is a guest at J. H. Schiff and A. J. Magee, of New York, are

ests at Willard's. HON. THOMAS L. STEWART, of New York, is POSTMANTER MCLERE, of Brooklyn, the prince of good fellows, is in the city. JAMES D. BUTT, a prominent merchant of West

Virginia, is registered at the National. JOSEPH WHARTON, of Philadelphia, and Edmund ane, of Havre, France, are guests at the Riggs. R. A. BAMBRIDGE, Francis de Sales Petes, and Jo-Amba Sanschoo, of Carracas, Venezuela, are at the

Philadelphia, and E. Warner, of Troy, N. Y., an registered at Willard's.

registered at winarca.

Mr. John Russell, Young, our new Minister to
Calma, and the Chinese Ambassador will exchange
diplomatic calls and courtestes to-day. GENERAL GRANT strolled up Pennsylvania avenu

SOCIAL INCIDENTS.

LEADING EVENTS OF CURRENT NOTE.

The Complimentary Binner to General and Mrs. ticent-Sames of the flurals-Ornamentation-Afternoon Receptions-Personal Mention

The dinner given to General and Mrs. Grant at be Executive Mannion last evening was of thirty-in covers and embraced the following guests, of in the order in which they were scated at hopses, Admiral Porter and Mrs. McKeever, Mr. Julin Davis and Miss Forter, Mr. Phillips and Miss Jaffray, Representative Robeson and Mrs. Craig Wad-worth, Senator J. D. Cameron and Mrs. Banwast, wester, measure by D. Cameron and Mrs. Isan-ernal facety, seesawe Logan and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Goorge Renervit and Mrs. Logan, General Grant and Mrs. Kellne, or secretary Fish and Mrs. Cameron, Reprovementive Kenson and Mrs. Freilinghuysen, General Besin and Miss Cutts, General McKlewer and Miss Besiz, Mr. Bangroft Davis and Mrs. Besiz, semator Jones, of Nevada, and Mrs. John Davis, issuator Anthony and Mrs. Roboson, Secretary Frellingbursen and Mrs. Fish, who sat at the Frestfent's left. The dinner was in the state dining-room, and the President received his gueste in the East Parlur, as of a state dinner. The dining-room The central idea of the floral decorations of the table was an arborosil piece of great beauty resting on the tong opengoe. Vane-bouques, massive and fragrant, were interspersed with designs in the shape of an owal whield with quarterings of red and white enrualisms and pink and white maleas. The best bouques at the indier plates had long ribtons of pale blue satin atmehed—that of Mrs. (frant was of half-bluwe) javquesminor rose. The best bouques of the gentlemen showed artistic skill in the make-up, that at Mr. Kasson's plate, for limitance, consisting of one pink bud with a tiny spray of lities of the valley. The table was lighted with many wax condex, such in a colored shade. There was an cisborate menu. a colored shade. There was an ciaborate menu, with six varieties of wise. The Hawatha boat, with its silver sea, presented by Mrs. Grant to the Mansion during the Centennial year, occupied a members of the House had suggested to titu, and did secept a retainer. Under that retainer

HE PERFORMED PROPESSIONAL SHAVES
for this company for some months. Several weeks prior to the meeting of Congress he advised me that the possibilities were that the sea white come betore original views of the proprieties, he had no choice but to return his retainer in full reserving not even his disburements. He had been traveling for me all summer and had done four weeks of work, and he returned this retainer, renouncing all not be east professionally.

Mr. Kasson—It was during the receas that the negotiations with him occurred?

The Witness—Ruffiely.

Mr. Kasson—Hot was during the receas that the negotiations with him occurred?

The Witness—Entirely.

Mr. Kasson—Hot was during the receas that the negotiations with him occurred?

The Witness—I prefer to defer stating it, simply for the present.

Mr. Orth—or the town and State.

The witness—the town and State.

The witness went on to state that some time last summer, naving learned that Mr. Adams, the Minister to Bolivia, was in this country, and it being a part of the plan of the Pertuvian Company to open commercial noble frace of the plantable beds, he had a personal conference on that subject with Mr. Adams in Now York as to the possibility of Bolivia, was in this country, and it being a part of the plan of the Pertuvian Company to open commercial neglectance of the nitrate beds, he had a personal conference on that subject with Mr. Adams in local consequence had not seen to have any possible bearing on this question, as it did not touch the concert of the proposed agreement. The whole thing was purely tentainty. No consequence had not been bearing on this question, as it did not touch the concert of the proposed agreement. The whole thing was purely tentainty. No consequence had not seen to have any possible bearing on this question, as it did not touch the concert of the proposed agreement. The whole the possible of the proposed agreement is retained the concert of the door of which they were joined by the sentle-men after removing their overconts in the Blue-Farier. They then repaired to the East Room, which was adorned with profine arrangement of

these ladies, many of the same and various others calling also at the residence of Secretary Fulger, where Miss Folger was assisted by Mrs. Wals-worth, Mrs. Crowniushield, and Miss Irving. Among those observed at the latter place were ex-Secretary Fish, Mr. Justice Gray, Mrs. Justice Mil-ler, Mrs. Frank Hatton, Mrs. Judge Cox, Mrs. Canders Irving, Hon, Elisha Allen, Mes, Frye, Mrs. Haif, Mrs. Camp, Mrs. John J. Knox, Hon, Bancroft Davis, Hon, First Auditor Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Filley, General and Mrs. Hilgard, and

Mr. and Mrs. Schuylor. Mrs. Judge Andrews, of Albany, the recent guest of Miss Folger, returned home Monday, Miss Dodge (Gail Hamilton) is mentioned in the ocal Sunday paper that published a piquant ar-ticle from her pen on the 19th instant as a sister-

in-law of Mr. Blaine. She is a cousin, not a sister, in the House gallery yesterday. Among Senators wives observed was Mrs. Platt, accompanied by

er guest, Mrs. Brooks, of Connecticut. General and Mrs. Grant received many calls com personal friends at the Executive Mansion sterday morning, and will receive other friends -day between two and four o'clock,

Dr. Carter gave a dinner party to some friend ast night at Welcker's. Those present were Mr. podge, the stock broker; Mr. Beil, and several

Commander A. C. Kellogg, of the United States steamer Tallapoosa, is lying seriously lit at his hotel, the "Lexington," of rheumatism of the heart. His condition is said to be critical. The oat of friends of this genial officer will be sorr

Nr. Henry P. Kimoai, or someth, same, ac-companied by his lovely bride (formerly Miss Alice Roberts), of the same city, arrived here last evening on their bridal trip. They will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Robinson McCready, 509 E street northwest. They will remain in the city several days, and returning home will visit Philadelphia and New York.

The beautiful Mrs. Stearns, of Paris, France, has just left Washington for Richmond after a few days visit to Miss Bessie Settle, on N street. Mrs. Stearns will again be here for a few days in April. and will then return to Europe, and it is possible that Miss Settle may accompany her. On Tuesday, the 21st, Miss Maude St. Pierre, at

117 Engle Place, entertained at a five o'clock tea a ant party of eight. Senor Maurilio Wollheim. banua: Mrs. E. L. Watson and Mrs. T. M. Avery, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Mills, Mrs. Dr. H. N Howard, and Mr. E. L. Townsend. Mrs. E. L. Wat son and Mrs. T. M. Avery are spending some weeks

with Miss St. Pierre. Mrs. Electa E. Smith entertained last evening at

her pleasant rooms, sel G street, a party of friends from Steriling, Ill., the lady's former home. Monsieur Filleul-Broby, Count de Simencourt, and Monsieur Portnoudo, of Paris, arrived in the city yesterday morning from Cuba, where they are largely interested in railroad enterprises. They spent the day visiting the many objects of interest at the Capital of the Republic, and dined with the Spanish Minister last evening. They depart this morning very much delighted with Washington, and sail for Paris next week.

Mutilating Gold Colu.
PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—A man giving the same of Eugene V. Clad was arrested this evening

RUIN AND DESOLATION.

and Scenes in Louisians and Mississippi-Flood Notes,

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1882.

St. Louis, March 22.—The Globe Democrats cor-respondent, on the Government relief steamer Anita, up the Sunflower River and some of its Anita, up the Sunflower River and some of its tributaries, gives a graphic description of the scenes along their banks among the poor people, who for many days have been camping on dry spots of ground, or cooped up in lofts of houses, or huddled together on roofs. Many of them were suffering from hunger, and all were utterly dealitute, having lost everything they possessed. Up to Sunday night the Anita had picked up and taken to what are known as the Harris Mounds, which are large and high, nearly one thousand which are large and high, nearly one thousand people, mostly negroes. They are camped in the open air, but they will be supplied with food until the flood subsides and they can take care of them-

The river is falling at Vicksburg and also all along the Yazoo, Sunflower, and Tallahatchie Rivers. At Chotard, nearly opposite Abatta savasse, the water has fallen about eighteen

Breaks were reported at Hog Point, also in Racourole Levee, inPointe Conpec Parish. This last break was not in the main Racourole Levee, which is one of the largest in the State, but was on the old channel of the river, known as Racourole Bond.

Hacourens Bend.
The water from Landry Crevasso is reported enerosching on the plantations in St. James' Parish.
Many persons believe this crevasso cannot now be
elosed. The work of closing the Live Oak Grove
Crevasse was progressing favorably at last acsciunts, and it has probably been closed by this

crosses was progressing favorably at last accounts, and it has probably been closed by this time.

The Secretary of War has issued instructions for the trumsportation of 100 Bespital tents from Philadelphia to Yicksburg. Miss. for the use of sufferers by the recent floods. These tents will each give shelter to from twenty-five to thirty persons. This action is in accordance with the recent act of Congress.

At Lake Providence and vicinity there are about 1,000 persons, and from the Arkansas lineto the southern line of East Carroll Parish not less than 2,000, white and black, who will require rations for the next thirty days, and in Madison Parish at least 2,000 persons will have to be assisted for the same period.

The Secretary of War has ordered 300,000 rations to be issued at New Orleans for the benefit of Jonisans; 200,000 at Helena for Arkansas, and (2,000 each at Charleston, New Madrid, and Ga Yino, for the State of Arkansas. These are the first rations issued to the overflowed districts under the last appropriation of \$150,000.

The Cotton Exchange, Produce Exchange, heard of Trade, and Board of Brokers of New Orleans, have appointed relief committees by invitation. Delegates from these committees and a number of prominent citizens met to vernor Mc-Enery last night at the St Charles Hoel and appointed an executive relief committee by invitating the eventual parish and systematic relief work will be commissioned at once.

THE SMALLPOX.

Its Havages in Bethiebem and at Other

Points. SOUTH BETHLEHEN, PA., March 22.-No nev cases of smallpox have been reported in the last forty-eight hours. Five deaths have occurred ince-posterday. A majority of those yet afflicted have the disease in a mild form, and the number of deaths is not likely to prove as extensive as was at first anticipated. Three houses were to-day released from quarantine in Bethlehem proper, leaving but one more house quarantined. It is leaving but one more house quarantined. It is evident that the epidemic is under complete control, and if the present vigilance is continued the contagion will be abuted in a reasonable time.

New York, March 22.—The smallpox prevails in the village of New Lota, East New York, to an alarming extent and the authorities have their bands full in confining the cases to the houses in which they occur. There are already fifteen or sixteen cases in the village.

Citizato, March 22.—Fifteen new cases and served deaths by smallpox were reported to-day, the largest number on anyone day slace last July.

The Enter Wilhelm's Gratitude.

Banille, March 22.—The Emperor William, re-plying to a deputation of the Conservative Central Committee yesterday, who presented an address new period of the reminded him that it was the Almighty who at certain times chose His instru-ments. God had called upon him to carry out oermonts. God had called upon him to carry out cer-tain tasks. Neither in civil nor in milliary mat-tures had be over failed to find fit and capable men-for his purposes. The times were serious. Consid-oring that the Carr a year age had failen a victim to party amorthy, who conside Godeleen himself safe? The Emperor said he had is armed with pleasure that the country largely approved his recent message. He had great stress ages the importance of fervent reinglous feeling, which he had often exhorted the people to cultivate. He referred with deep emo-tion to the preservation of the life of the Empress.

Two Noted Cases.

Newpour, R. I., March 22.—The grand jury of the supreme Court came in this foreness bringing indictments squinst William H. Duriee, for forgery,

Epecial to THE REPUBLICAN.

NEW YORK, March 22—Mr. George W. Ballou
yloe-president and setting president of typ Mutua
Union Telegraph Company, authorizes an absolute denial of the reports which are being per-sistently circulated as to a consolidation or amal-gamatten of his company with the Western Union Company, or that the latter has obtained control of the Mutual Union Company. He pronounces the reports false and without any foundation

TRESTON, N. J., March 22.—The Governor to-day and to the senate his vetoof the bill to confirm the sont to the schatchis vetoof the bin to comfrm the titles of Riparian owners to land on the front of Jersey City and Hoboken. This bill, which has been the author of much discussion for some time past, is in the interest of the United Railroad Companies, the Central Railroad, and other corporations which have leased rights from the State. The Governor lakes the ground that it is an interference with original rights.

Blighty Important if True LONDON, March 22.—The elephant Jumbo has een confined in the traveling-box constructed r him, and he will be removed to the steamship ocks to-night for shipment to Now York.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-Wisconsin and Northern Michigan is covered with Samuel Woodruff, a well-known manufacturer of Hartford, is dead.

-The Zunt Indians are in Boston. Vesterday they alled on the Governor and the mayor.

-William Gregory was shot and killed in a bar-om in Atlanta, Ga., last night, by an unknown perlidge across the Delaware River, between Philadel

- Letters from Moscow state that the night hundred of having passports were Jews.

—The Cast basis & the Emperor Wilhelm at a buy out in the Gatchine Palece last night, and sent him

congratulatory telegram on the analyersary of his -Peter Brown, a tramp, slept in a pit at Thompson t to, wheel works, Jersey City, last hight, not was adily burned by the mobiles used from a bursted cru-thic. He died in terrible agony at the Charity Hos-

() Weinterger, and immediately spicifed by about of himself. The cause of the trushle is unknown, and decoyed Weinterger from San Francisco on a

LOCAL LINGO

BY "THE REPUBLICAN'S" REPORTERS

The National Rifles' Fair-The Cause of Education in the South-Mr. Christmas Acquitted-What the New England Visitors Saw and Heard

Last night was a gala occasion for the citizen soldiery of the city, and the fair of the National Rifles received a boom that will not soon be for-gotten by the members of that organization. The evening had been set apart for the Washington Light Infantry Battalion to visit the fair, and at a late hour in the afternoon it was decided that the Union Veteran Corps should also be presout. Accordingly these two organizations as-sembled at the armory of the Infantry at an early hour, and shortly before eight o'clock the Na-tional Rifles, headed by a section of the Marine Band, left Masonic Temple and marched to that point to escort their visitors to the hall. The line of march was up the Avenue to Fifteenth street, to G, thence by Fourisenth to F streets, and down F street to the hall. As the procession moved off up the Avenue the whole front of the armory

WAS ABLAZE WITH FIREWORKS, and the fusillade was kept up throughout the route. The friends of all three organizations had gathered by thousands, and the Avenue was packed from side to side with a solid mass of human beings. As the column reached the corner of Seventh street the storm of pyrotechnics reached a climax. By some mishap a blazing ball from a roman candle fell into a push-cart that was doing duty as an ammunition wagon and a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. The explosion wrecked the cart, and sent sky-rockets, grenades, giant fire-crackers, and every species of combustible flying in all directions. The colored individual who was the motive power of the cart field in wild dismay, his clothing PLENTIFULLY SPRINKLED WITH GREEK FIRE,

and Company C, of the Infaniry, was thrown into confusion by the explosion, several of its members having their uniforms badly scornhed and its right guide-sergeant (Ourand) receiving several severe burns which necessitated his leaving the ranks to obtain medical attention. This disaster had no perceptible effect upon the pageant, however, as Colonel James Willett had a Job wagon full of freworks to draw upon, and under his able management the fun went bravely on. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Colonel fully carried the southford of "Sky-rocket Jim," as he kept the column ablaze from front to rear. At the corner of Ninth street, as the head of the procession passed, a monater fire balloon was sent-stp by Dr. Wat Drew, assisted by several other feading merchants of that vicinity. and Company C, of the Infantry, was thrown into

IN THE CAR OF THR AIR-SHIP
was deposited a batchet, emblomatic of the buried
tomahawk, and an empty champagne bottle, signifying that past discords had been drowned in
the "rosey." As the hatchet was feloniously
abstracted from the tool-chest of Willelt & Rooff,
the senior member of that firm offers a roward of
\$1\$ and as ancient plug hat for its return. When
the column reached the temple a delay of several
minutes was necessary to clear the entrance. Then
the Kifles filed in and were drawn up in line to
receive their guests with the proper military
honors. As the staff of the battalion appeared at
the entrance of the main hall round after round
of applause rang out, and when the stage was
filled with the officers of the three organizations
the enthusiasm fairly butbiled over, When silence
had been secured

COLONEL BURNSIDE SIEFFED FORWARD
and welcomed the visitors, dwelling with em-

colonic Burnside Stepped Forward

colonic Burnside Stepped Forward

and welcomed the visitors, dwelling with emphasis upon the pleasure that this interchange of courtesy and good feeling afforded his command and himself. In replying, Colonel Moore made the neatest speech of his whole life. When he complimented the Red Coats upon their splendid festival, the beauty and grace of their fair allies, and wound up by wishing them the crowning success of the season, the cheers of the Rides were long and loud. As the commander of the White Coats concluded he waved his laced forage cap, and said, "Boys, are you read y?" Right nobly did the battation respond, and the wild echoes of "Rub-jub" made the very rafters reel. Then the ranks were broken, and the wild echoes of "Rub-jub" made the very rafters reel. Then the ranks were broken, and the visitors were taken in charge and enteriained most royally. On no occasion has there were assist night, the sidewalk being packed for hours with those who were waiting to get a chance to enter the hall. The business of the fair was immense, and whou the retreat sounded the assemblage dispersed, thoroughly satisfied that the evening was the event of the season.

CASE OF JAMES Y. CHRISTMAS.

Acquitted. Yesterday, in the Criminal Court, the case of James Y. Christmas, indicted for the murder of William G. Whitney last June, was called for trial. The District Attorney and Mr. Hugh T. Taggart appeared for the Government. The defendant was represented by Messra. William A. Cook, T. G. use for the Government, detailed the facts in con setion with the bomicide, and stated that a bad celling had existed between the parties and the hooting was the outcome of it. On behalf of the

shooting was the outcome of it. On behalf of the Government Messrs, D. B. Hyam, J. J. Hayden, Miss Harrover, Lieutenant Arnold, and Dr. J. F. Harrigan were called, who testified to the shooting, to events that transpired after the deed had been committed, and to the antopsy. Afr. Cone opened for the defense, and stated that he expected to prove that the state that the expected to prove that the state that the said that the state as a superior of the action of the action of the attentions together, but dissensions arose between them, and Whitney became jealous of the attentions paid to Christmas by his the former's) mother and made threats against him. The delians read the depositions of the Rev. Dr. Wheat and Mrs. Wheat, of New York State, who were saying in the house at the time. Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines and others testified, but their evidence reveiled nothing, except what was published at the time the coroner's inquest was held. Mrs. Gaines most emphalically stated that she believed the shot was only fired in self-defense. The other witnesses testified to Christmas good character and to the fact that Whitney had repeatedly made threats and sworm to kill Christmas.

At This Stage of The Case the District Attorney said that he had never felt it his duty to try and convict a man that ought not

AT THIS STAGE OF THE CASE
the District Attorney said that he had never felt it
his duty to try and convict a man that ought not
to be convicted. He was satisfied that he could
not conscientiously go to the jury and ask them
even to convict the defendant of manslaugher.
The testimony showed that he had suffered indignities and insults that few men would have borne.
Judge Wylie concurred in this opinion, and after
discussing the question of antecedent threats and
where a man is justified in taking life in self-defense, directed the jury to return a verdict of acquittal. Mr. Christman was then discharged, and
was warmly conjuntationaled by his many
friends who were present.

THE NEW ENGLAND PILGRIMS.

They Call Upon the President and Give

Yesterday the New England excursionists passed the day in seeing "the lions," and visited all the prominent public buildings and other places of interest. About noon they called in a body at the White House and were received by the President, who shook hands with each of them and said a few pleasant words to the party. Last night they few pleasant words to the party. Last night they gave 2a very pleasant soirce musicale at Willard Hall. Messrs Whitecomb and Holden, the managers of the excursion, finding they had sufficient musical talent in their party to make the affair a success, hastily got up a programme, and the event fully institled tweir expectations. The floor of the hall and gallery were completely filled senator Dawes and wite and most of the New England Representatives, with their families, being in attendance. Mr. T. C. Porter, one of the excursionists, amounteed to the audience that the occasion was mercly an informal one, and that, being so, the company must not expect anything very pretentious, but look upon it as a pleasant, informal gathering. However, Mr. Porter need not have troubled himself about making any excited, as the programme was most excellently

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

Interesting beastons of the National Edu-

The convention of the National Educational rescription met at the Congregational Church esterday, in this city, at ten o'clock. The consuperary position, who expressed regret at the selected of Mr. W. H. Ruffer, the president of the convention. Prayer was officed by Rev. Dr. Rankin. Hon. J. D. Philbrick, of Resion, read a paper on "City Systems." Papers were then read as

follows. "Concerning Obstacles in the Way of Better Primary Education," by the Hon. R. & Jones, of Eric, Pa.; one by Dr. J. S. Billings, U. A., on the "Ventilation of School-Houses," and s treatise on "Chairs of Fedagogues in Our Insti-tutions for Superior Education," by Professor G Stanley Hall, of Cambridge, Mass.

tutions for Superior Education, by Professor G. Stanley Hall, of Cambridge, Mass.

The EVENNO STREETS.

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Was devoted to the discussion of the subject of instional aid to pubble achoods. Speeches were made by Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Boston; Dexter A. Hawkins, of New York, and J. L. M. Curry, the agent of the Foshody fund. All the speakers spoke strongly in favor of some action on the part of Congress without advocating any of the bils already proposed. The strument was based on the airming prevalence of ignorance in the South, and the inability of the State governments, owing to poverty, to maintain an adequate system of public schools. Dr. Curry assumed two postulates as true. First. That intelligence and integrity are the basis of free representative and republican institutions. Universal education is the size governments, but when, as in the case of the Southern State, brief and properly of the Kepublic. Second—This universal education is the work of the Southern State, but a vicen, as in the case of the Southern State, they are unable to meet their imperative obligations, then the public welfare demands the intervention of the General Government. Before adjournment the president read a list of names comprising the delegates for each state to compose the executive committee for preparing an address to Congress. The convention then adjourned until this isomning.

The Horicultural Society held its regular monthly meeting last night at German Hall, on Eleventh street, the president, Mr. John Saul, in the chair, Mr. Ball secretary. After some routine usiness had been transacted Mr. Cox read the re port of the Hortleultural Society of the Sinte of port of the Hertleultural Society of the State of Michigan, which was discussed, and its pian of introducing a series of lessons into the public schools warmly advecated. Messrs, Saunders and Wilson then spoke in reference to the introduction of the study of botany in the public schools, which they deemed important as a branch of the study of natural history, and a committee was ap-pointed to draft a plan for the offering of a prise for an ensay on some horticultural subject, to re-port at the next meeting.

The Colored Methodists. BALTIMORE, March 22.—The annual meeting of the Washington Conference of the Methodiat Episcopal (colored) Church commenced this morning at Sharp Street Methodiat Episcopal Church, Bishop Wiley presiding. After an address by the Bishop, which was attentively listened to, Rev. Charles O. Key was elected secretary and Revs. N. M. Carroll and John A. Holmes appointed assistant secretaries. The usual busiappointed assistant secretaries. The usual business committees were appointed. The report of the board of education was submitted and adopted. A reference was made in this report to the Ladies Educational Seciety, recently organized, which was said to be in a very flourishing candition. The reports of Presiding Education candition. The reports of Presiding Educates R. P. Bell, of the Wheeling district, and E. W. S. Peck, of the Baltimore district, were submitted by the missionary and conference reports of the ministers in their respective districts. Revs. Job A. Price and W. S. Edwards, of the Baltimore Conference, and Rev. Dr. Foster, of New York, were introduced to the Conference, after which the session adjourned until to-morrow.

BISNARCE, DAE., March 22.—The terrible rail-road accident reported yesterday occurred nine-teen miles west of here at Scapstone Cut, on a bridge which spans Sweet Brier Creek. The work train was composed of flat-cars, followed by two sleeping-cars for thirty men, dining, kitchen, and stove cars. The whole train jumped the track in onsequence of a broken wheel. The sleepingcar was precipitated into the river, thirty feet be-low, followed by the others. Fifty men were on the train, seven of whom were killed outright and

one roasted alive. But two of the twenty-two injured and not killed were seriously hurt. The Peruvian Minister's Call. Senor Elmore, the Peruvian Minister to the inited States, had an interview with the Presiient yesterday, in which Secretary Freiinghuysen participated. Senor Elmore, on being approached as to the nature of the matters entering into the onversation, declined to give any particulars.

He said, however, that the interview was of the most pleasant and satisfactory character. Senor Elmore said that he thought the Department of State did not know that Mr. Troscot had signed any such document as the alleged protocol which had appeared in print yesterday.

A Terrible Blizzard. Sr. Paul, Magh 22.—A severe snow-storm is rag-ing from here to Giendive and drifting badly. Freights on the Missouri and Dakota divisions Preights on the Missouri and Dakota divisions are practically abandoned. The live stock is being cared for. Snow-plows are actively at work. The St. Paul, Minneanolis and Manitoba people are blocked up on the Winnipeg end. All other roads are more or less delayed. Since Sunday the worst blizzard for years has prevailed on the line from Brainerd to Glendive. Freights are practically abandoned. All stock is safely disposed of, and the only serious detention to businesses were was

A Big Sale of Horses, her, Mp., March 22,-Mr. William T. Walers sold at auction to-day his chiere stock or Norman or Percheron horses, consisting of eight imported stalllons, thirteen imported mares, and four home-bred coits. Good prices were obtained, the highest for a stalllon being \$1,775, and for a mare, \$1,750. The highest price paid for a home-bred coit, three years old, was \$750. The aggregate amount of sales was \$22,256. The sale was attended by representatives of New York, Connecticut, Texas, Colorado, Tennessee, Illinois, Virginia, and other States, and some of the horses were taken by purchasers from the most remote points. nan or Percheron horses, consisting of eight im-

nooting affray has taken place ten miles north of shooting affray has taken place ten miles north of this town. Charles Cornelian and Frederick Miller, two Highland Scotchmen, who came from Scotland last season and bought land of the Scotland has season and bought land of the Scotland American Land Company on Jack Creek, met at the house of W. fi. Dawson. Cornelian and Miller soon quarreled, the latter calling the former a liar. Cornelian procured a revolver from the next room and shot Miller twice through the head, killing him instantly. He then placed the weapon to his own head, sent two bullets through his brain, and fell dead.

Sr. Paul, Minn., March 22,-The senate has been n session for ten weeks as a court of impeach-ment trying St. Julien Cox, judge of the sixth adicial circuit, on the charge of drunkenness. preferred by the house of representatives. The argument was finished yesterday, and the senate went into secret seasion, in which they remained until to-night. It is understood that a vote has been had on all the articles presented—eighteen in number, and that Judge Cox has been declared guilty in seven votes, ranging from 30 to 8 to 24 to 12.

At Middleport, N. Y.-Compton's Opera-House nd an adjoining building. Loss, \$40,000. Par-

tially insured. The steamer Lessie B, was burned in the Lakes above Shreeveport, La., yeat orday. Less, \$7,000; insurance, \$4,000.

A fing at Hipon, Wis., destroyed property facing on the public square to the amount of \$200,000.

In Boston last night the wholesale furnishing goods store of Weil, Dreyfus & Co. was burned. Loss, \$23,000.

Rhode Island Democrats PROVIDENCE, R. L., March 22.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day, three-fourths State Convention met here to-day, three-feurths of the towns being represented. Nathan T. Verry, of Woonsocket, presided, and the following nominations were made: Horace A. Klimball, of Providence, for Governor; J. G. Perry, of South Kingston, for Heutemant-governor; Jonathan M. Wheeler, of Cranston, secretary of state; Francis L. Orielly, attorney general; Arnold L. Burdlok, or Newport, general treasurer.

of Newport, general freesurer.

The Springus Estates.

Phovidence, B. L. March 22.—The Supreme Court to day approved the proposed terms of sale and form of deed of the Sprague estates, and ordered the frustee to sell the property on May 4. In the case against William Sprague for contempt of court, the unitor was partially heard, and was postupined to Saturday, with the understanding that the receiver shall have an opportunity to take an inventory of the Arctic Mill, as was attempted when the trouble arose.

The Chillan Protocol. Senor Martinez, the Chilian Minister to the inited States, has received official dispatches from bis government. The dispatches are confirmatory of the authenticity of the text of the protocol agreed upon between the Chillan government and Mr. Trescot, as already published. In regard to the conditions set forth in the protocol. Scnor Mar-

inez says that, in his opinion, they represent the extrange limit of concession which Chill will gran o Peru. General Passenger Agents.

New York, March 22.—The National Association of General Passenger Agents ended their session to-day. E. P. Wilson, of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, was elected president; Lucius Tuttle, of the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts, vice-president, and A. J. Smith, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, secretary, General and executive committees were appointed, after which the association adjourned sane die.

New York, March 22.—Philip Van Rensselaer, a grandson of the elder Stephen Van Rensselaer, the patron of Albany, aged forty, shot himself through

CAPITOL CHIPS DEPARTMENTAL SHAVINGS

What Was Done in the Various Committees of Both Houses Yesterday-Discussing Bills for

Future Legislation-Work in

the Departments.

Mr. Steiner, of Boston submitted an argument on the subject of a national bankrupt law before the House Committee on Judiciary yesterday. The House Committee on Appropriations yester-

day begun the consideration of the Post-Office appropriation bill as amended by the Senate. The President sent only one nomination to the The Senate Committee on Transportation to the

seaboard heard further arguments yesterday on the subject of the proposed Delaware and Chesa-cake Canal, but took no action in regard to it. The House Committee on Pacific Railroads yes-terday further considered the pending bill which grants the privilege of consolidation to railroads u the Territories, providing they are not parallel or competing lines. It was decided to not ded-nifely on the bill at the next meeting of the com-

mittie.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom the amountation of Pay-Director Watmongh as paymaster general of the navy was recently recommitted, have decided to adhere to their former adverse action upon it, and it will be reported back to the Senate adversely at the next executive sussion.

At a late hour last night Representative Black's

physicians reported continued improvement in heir patient's condition since Tuesday night, and that they feel more hopeful of his recovery than at any time during his filness. No material change has occurred in Representative Allen's condition since Tuesday night.

The second subcommittee of the House Commit-

The second subcommittee of the House Commit-tee on Elections yesterday morning heard the concluding argument of Mr. Dibble in the con-tested case of Mackey against Dibble, from the Second District of South Carolina. The third and-committee heard argument yesterday morning in the contest of Stolbraud vs. Aiken, from the Third District of South Carolina. The Indian agent at the Cheyenne and Arrapa-hoe Agency, in the Indian Territory, telegraphs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Fort Reno the reduction of rations by one-third, which

ment the reduction of rations by one-third, which was ordered by the Indian Bureau, cannot be made at this time without sufforing to the Indian, and would probably cause an outbreak. The agent says the Indians refuse to submit to enrollment for beef rations on the proposed basis. Commissioner Frice has replied that the instructions must be obeyed, as Congress has failed to make the necessary appropriation for full rations. The Senate committee amendments to the con-sular and diplomatic appropriation bill, which were adopted yesterday, make specific provision for were adopted yesterday, make specific provision for a minister-resident and consular-general at Boltvia, for charge d'effaires to Portugal, Denmark, Paraguay and Uruguay, and Switzerland, and for secretaries to the legations to Russia, Anstria, and Italy; also for consulates at Panama and Aspinwall, the latter of which the House proposed to consolidate. The existing order in the classification of consulates is re-established, and the allowances for consulates is re-established, and the allowances for consulate clorks appropriated in detail, instead of in the aggregate. The total of the latter item is reduced about \$5,000.

The following were confirmed in executive season yesterday: Samuel Blatchford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Army-John C Mohlenberg, to be paymaster, with the rank of major; Major James B. M. Potter, deputy pay-master general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; William H. Gill, military storekeeper, with rank of captain. Receivers of public money—Adolph Dobrousky, for sale of district lands, Shasta, Cal. Dobrousky, for sale of district lands, Shasta, Call Edward W. Henderson, district lands, Central City, Col. United States consuls—Josiah Turnen, Michigan, at Amberstburg, Canada: Charled Ewers, Michigan, Windsor, Ontario; Budd Smith, California, San Blas; H.O. Duncan, South Carolina, Naples. Postmasters—M. N. McCormick, at Calais, Me.; S. P. Chuse, Saco, Mc.; G. F. Hartwell, Framinghum, Mass.; Willard Howe, South Framinghum, Mass.; J. W. Chumings, Ware, Mass.; G. P. Sandford, Montelair, N. J.; J. E. Pulper, Washington, N. J.; Charles Keeler, Hightstown, N. J.; A. S. Orr. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; J. N. Pettibona, Kingston, Pa.; W. K. Harrison, Florence, Ala., J. R. Banka, Forsythe, Ga.; H. H. Andrews, Mexia, Texas; J. L. Edward, Kunis, Texas; J. S. Crossman, Williamstown, Mich.; A. Biorwich, Capel Girardeau, Mo.; G. A. Hayes, Maysville, Col., A. Horman, Gunnison, Col., and D. R. Mennamara, Robinson, Cel.

The Housa Committee on Railways and Canality yesterday decided to report to the House with a vesterday decided to report to the House with a

vesterday decided to report to the House with favorable recommendation the bill introduced by Mr. Hoblitzell to provide for the construction of the Maryland and Delaware free ship-canal as a means of military and naval defense and for com-mercial purposes. The bill authorizes the Secre-tary of War to lay out and construct a canal route, the waters of the Chesapeake and Delawar route, the waters of the Chesapeake and Delawar Bays; the canal to be not less than one hundres feet wide at the bottom, twenty-six feet below mean low-water, and one hundred and seventy-eight net wide at low-wate lovel, with locks sixty feet by six hundred feet in the chambers and sufficient it allow the passage of vissels drawing twenty-twe and a half to twenty-three feet of water. It empowers the Secretary of War to enter upon and appropriate to the use of the Chited States and lands for the construction of such canal, and makes provisions for the necessary examination and surveys by a board of skilled army engineers. The titles to the lands selected are to be acquired by agreement purchase or voluntary conveyance from the owners if it can be done or reasonable terms; if not, the Secretary of War is authorized to enter upon and take possession of the land for the purpose, and to apply to the course for the appointment of communications to fact the compensation to be paid by the United States for such right of way. The bill prescribes that the work shall be begun as soon as practicable after the act goes into effect, and appropriates \$3,000,800 to carry out its provisions.

The report of the minority of the House Com-Bays; the canal to be not less than one hundred

s provisions.

The report of the minority of the House Committee on Territories opposes the admission of Da-kota as a State, and gives five grounds of objec-tion, substantially as follows:

ion, substantially as follows:

First—That she has notthe requisite repulation
Second—That no confligency is claimed of
shown to exist justifying a departure by Congrea
from the earlier policy of the Government on the
question of population.

Third—That her resources and geographics
status are not of a character to show such a condition of maturity as to entitle her to admission at
a Sinte.

status are not a character to show she'd a condition of maturity as to could be ret oadnission at a Sute.

Fourth—That the admission of Territorics before they have the requisite population and development will prove injurious to our system of government, and unjust to the larger States; and Hifth—That the firmers of Dakota, who form it chief population, are not in favor of a change is their form of government, but, on the contrary are strongly opposed thereto, and that they comprehend the effect of the burden that would be imposed on them were their government changed. They refer to the letters sent to this city, writted by prominent farmers of the Territory, claiming that the effort to secure the admission of Dakots wively in the interest of certain politicians who ar seeking to accomplish their ambitions designs, and that of those who appeared in Washington in behalf of the strainshot of Dakots, will be estimated to the dimension of Dakots will become a party question, with the Democrats solidly opposed to it.

The President has recognized Takahashi Shin-kichy as consul of Japan at the port of New York, The receipts from internal revenue yestorlay were \$20,285.09, and from customs \$1,35,55.55.56. The national bank notes received for retemption grounded to \$20,000.

ounted to \$201,000. TURGE GEORGE B. KENONDS has been appointed special agent for the General Land Office and lowes to-day for Alabama. His friends most carnestly hope he may fully regain his health. loaves to day for Alabama. The Briefles most carnestly hope he may fully regain his licalib.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received information of the death of James Ashworth, formerly collector at Philadolphia, which occurred at Gainsville, Fia., yesterday morning.

All, the papers received by the President bearing on the case of Sergeant Mason have been referred to the Secretary of War, who has placed them in the hands of Judge-Advocate General Swaim for report.

In the redemption of the called extended 5 percent, bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to adhere to the practice of the Department under former administrations and take up the highest number first.

Ar the close of business yesterday United States bonds had been redeemed at the Treasury as follows: Under the one hundred and fifth call, 518, 679,500, under the one hundred and sixth call, 514,596,500.

MR. A. B. Casselman, of the Pension Offica.

Call, 214,305,000.

Mr. A. B. Casselman, of the Pension Office, leaves the city this morning on special service for that bureau. He will make his headquarters at Sr. Louis, and will have as his district the northern part of the State of Missouri. Mr. Casselman is a posture man of encod attainments. ern part of the State of Missouri. Mr. Casseiman is a young man of good attainments, a lawyer by profession, and will no doubt make a most effective special agent.

Thomas A. Ghison, of West Virginia, a brother to the well-known members of the firm of Gibson Brothers, printers and rubbishers, has been appointed engineer at the Treasury Department, vice Vermillon deceased. Capano Gillinham, of Battimore, has been appointed assentant significant vice Gibson, pranoted.

True President hea appointed assentant significant granting the use of tents, &c., for the returnor at Grand Linded, Nob., in August, 1882, and the Grand Army of the Besuitic encampinent at Gettysburg. Fa., in July, 1892, and the act authorising the sale of certain lags cut by the Indians of the Menommes Reservation, in Wisconstin.